North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1850. NO. 5.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

[From the Fayetteville Carolinian.]

A DAY AT THE PILOT MOUNTAIN.

On Friday October the 4th. I started in company with Capt. S. W. D., and Mr. J. H., to ascend the shaft of the main pinnacle.

The morning was clear and bright. Not a speck dimmed the blue ethorial vault, or intercepted the vision in any direction. It was just such a day as should be chosen by visiters to ascend the mountain. Half the beauty and grandeur of the scene is lost in a less favorable day.

At 25 minutes past 9, a. m., we commenced ascending the base of the mountain, at an angle of 45 degrees, passing through a dense forest of timber, consisting of white, black, red, and chestnut oaks, poplar chestnut, hickory walnut of a large size, and from 100 to 150 feet high.

The ascent of the base is divided into 8 steps, (so called there) or platforms, each becoming steeper as you ascend. At the 5th platform, there is a place called walnut cove; where the soil is rich enough to produce 30 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre. The trees along here are so numerous, the whole view of the Mountain is obstructed, and here the wild locust is found, the pods of which are said to make excellent beer.

By the time we reached the 7th platform, we were nearly tired down; and here would naturally be a resting place, for the grandeur of the scene now begins to develop itself.

The 8th and last step brought us to the foot of the pinnacle, and to what is called 'fainting rock.' The circumstance which gave rise to this name was this: a lady in feeble health, in company with a party, attempted to ascend the mountain. When they reached this place, she fainted. On reviving, she insisted on the party continuing up, and leaving her until their return. Accordingly they did so, but after they had been up the mountain some time they beheld the sick lady coming. The main pinnacle at this place looks more like some vast gothic building of antiquity, than any thing I can compare it to.

At 4 minutes past 11 o'clock, we arrived at the main pass of the big pinnacle. We now ascend by ladders, and platforms; the ladders, five in number, being generally 10 feet long. From the foot of the first ladder to the top of the fifth ladder being 85 feet perpendicular.

At half past eleven we gained the main pinnacle, the highest point.

Here we have a view commanding the surrounding country for 200 miles, embracing the Sauratwon mountains, with their five lofty peaks. The grandeur and beauty of the scene is far beyond my powers of description; and no one can have a correct idea of it without realizing it.

White rock, the nearest peak of the Sauraton range, is 6 miles distant, Steel mountain is 9 miles; More's Nob, 16 miles; Cook's mountain 15 miles; Flat Shoal is 20 miles. At the foot of the Sauraton range runs Dan river.

At a distance of 50 to 60 miles, is seen Carraway range of mountains, in Randolph county. In another direction can be seen the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin; and although it is 20 miles distant, it looks as though it were at the foot of the mountain. The ford is formed by an island in the middle of the river.

To the southeast may be seen a white object the size of a water bucket, that cannot be distinguished with the eye; but by the aid of a glass, it can be seen to be a white house. It is 25 miles distant.

Looking to the east, 50 plantations may be counted in one direction; and to the Northwest they are so numerous it is difficult to count them.

Some houses at a distance of 2 miles look so near as to lead one to believe he could throw a stone and strike them.

Looming in the distance, high above all other mountains may be seen the Peaks of Otter, in Virginia, distant 100 miles. The Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies are plainly visible, and add greatly to the grandeur of the scene.

Mount Airy, a small town, is seen 15 miles distant.

Under a shelving rock, is a very snug place, protected from the weather, which has been called the post office.

Capt. D. climbed a tree from which he saw with a glass, table rock 110 miles, and King's mountains 94 miles in South Carolina.

The main platform on the top of the pinnacle, is three acres in extent, covered with undergrowth and shrubbery. Corn and wheat could be raised up here, and apple and peach trees would bear well, although 1800 feet high.

Descending, we went around the base of the main shaft. It resembles a vast citadel, with bastion after bastion; recess after recess; fissure after fissure, on the most gigantic scale, and of the most stupendous height. The shaft is 639 yards round.

On the south side of the mountain, there is an echo, the plainest that I ever heard.

The height of the main shaft is 180 feet.

At the foot of the mountain is an excellent public house, kept by William Gillam, Esq., whose amiable and tasty lady makes every body comfortable and happy who favor her with their company. The charges are remarkably low, and the fare is of the most substantial, and even delicate kind. The house is large and would accommodate 30 or 40 persons.

Some 400 yards from the house, is an excellent mineral spring. There is a fine road to the house, and I can truly say that no one can visit a scene more beautifully grand than the Pilot mountain, or stop at a house where they will fare better than at Gillam's.

As a place of resort for health, I know of no place superior to it. An invalid can procure every comfort and attention at the most reasonable prices.

The post office is Litte Yadkin. M. B.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

O. L. BURCH.

I AM now receiving from the Northern markets my **Fall Supply of Boots and Shoes,** and without enumerating the articles, I will say that my *STOCK IS LARGE,* and that I will give as good bargains as can be bought in the City.

Raleigh Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade. The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he is prepared to accommodate some twenty-five or thirty of the members of the Legislature with Board and lodgings during the approaching session.

The Subscriber makes no promises which he cannot perform. As to the character of his accommodations and the attention he gives to the comfort of his Boarders, he refers with confidence to those who have boarded with him during former sessions.

JOHN HUTCHINS.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 836—ts.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

Washington Hotel.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is preparrd to accommodate with comfortable lodging and good cheer

Twenty or Twenty-Five of their Number.

He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommodations, and will devote his best exertions to that end. Terms as moderate as the times will admit. P. W. KING.

Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1850. 836—ts.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

New Medical Works.

MOHR Redwood and Proctor's Practical Pharmacy, illustrated by 500 Engravings. Principal Diseases of the Valley of North America, by David Drake, M. D. Bucchan's Family Physician. Cod Liver Oil, by S. J. DeJongh, M. D. Copeland on Palsy and Apoplexy. West on Diseases of Children. Day on Diseases of Old Age. Griffeth's Universal Formulary.

This day Received by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

Steam Saw Mill!

I beg leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American Book of Church Music, by Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

Also, The Home Altar—an appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use, by the Rev. Charles F. Deems. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 4—

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to divide the County of Surry into two Counties, and put the Court house in the centre of each.

A MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS.

November 2, 1850. 4—5t.

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sellon as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.

October 23, 1850. 830—3t.

Lamps

JUST received, another lot of beautiful Lamps, and also a supply of Fresh Phoogene Gas and Burning Fluid. Call at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS of FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself,* and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House *—but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equa lto any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

SEE! SEE! SEE!

Sign, R. R. R. R.

FROCKS and Dress Coats from $2 50 to $14 and $20 Sacks from $2 50 to $11; Over coats from $2 50 to $25; Pants from $1 50 to $9; Vests from $1 75 to $5; Shirts from 75 cents to $2 50; all made up under our own inspection, and will be warranted in every particular. OLIVER & PROCTER,

Merchant Tailors.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 9th. 836—

See R. R. R. R.

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

To the Ladies

YOU will find a most beautiful supply of Children's Clothing at our House, just to hand, consisting of Jackets single and double breasted, to button up to the neck, Blue, Black, Green, &c., &c. Pants, Black, Blue, Brown, and every variety of fancy color. Overcoats all kinds. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to furnish any of the above articles at prices less than they can be obtained for in any of the Northern cities. Measures taken and Children supplied, if necessary. OLIVER & PROCTER.

November 9. 840—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Boy's Clothing.

ALL sizes Cloth and Tweed Sacks and Frocks for Sunday and every day wear, at from $2 50 to $4 50. Pants beautiful at $2 50, Vests $2 50 Satin and all sorts, and all colors. Persons at a distance can be supplied by forwarding their measures and stating the age of the boy OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

November 9. 842—

Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

TWO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS will find employment by immediate application to Oliver and Proctor. None but steady men and first-rate workmen need apply. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 7, 1850. 836—tf.

FRANCIS H. ROBERTSON,

Successor to Messrs. Spotswood & Robertson,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign & Domestic Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Window Glass, and of D. Brandreth's Garden Seeds.

Agents for Floor Oil Cloths,

Genuine Imported Havana, Regalia and Principe Segars. Orders executed with accuracy, neatness and despatch. S. E. Corner of Bollinghrook and Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG, Va.

February 1, 1850. 796—4m.

Medicine Gasses

WITH the Tea and Tablespoon full graduated, which every family should have, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

A Supply of Fresh Phoogene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address A. KUHN,

No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates. Entire metalic frame.

6 octave $180 to 250, $250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300, 275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350, 350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or towork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—ow.ly pd.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

John M. Sheppard, Jr.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner,

RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Lovantines Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametta,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
English, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cassimeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jaconet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order,

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a first-rate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

Two Doors above Richard Smith's Old Stand,

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stiths & Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

For the Ladies.

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Prints of latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jackonet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnet, Belt, Cap and Tafnty Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thread and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k'fs, Plain and figured Bobinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

For the Gentlemen.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Woollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Sattin Vestings, Marino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low, Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negree's do. Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.

ALEX. CREECH.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrant a good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

J. J. BIGGS.
SYLVESTER SMITH.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department as heretofore. J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

NEW GOODS, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE, At J. CREECH'S.

JUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles:

Sup. Bl'k Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities,
Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers,
" Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings,
All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sattenets and K. Jeans,
A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, all colors,
Merinoes, Thibet Cloths,
Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams,
A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to $7.
Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Laces, Gloves and Trimmings,
Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols,
Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware,
Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, as my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you will buy bargains. J. CREECH.

Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850 833—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and	Castings, Trace Chains, and
Brown Sugars,	Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and	Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.

April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

HOUSE ADN SIGN PAINTING.

Whitlock & Hardie.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

Glazing, Gilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the new County seats of Stokes and Forsythe Counties.

September 25, 1850. 834—tf.

DINNER TO MR. ASHE.

The dinner given to the Hon. W. S. Ashe came off last Friday evening. It was held on the third floor of the large brick building occupied by Mr. Neff, which contains the largest room in the city. More than three hundred persons sat down to dinner, and the attendance was much larger.

William A. Wright, Esq., was appointed President, and Dr. James F. McRee, Vice President. After a reasonable time consumed in discussing the eatables, it was concluded to discuss the affairs of the nation. So Mr. Ashe was called to his feet by a complimentary toast, and entertained and instructed the meeting with one of his sensible, practical speeches, consisting mainly of a clear recital of the actings and doings of the late Congress, interspersed with felicitous allusions and illustrations. He was applauded frequently during the progress of his remarks.

Judge Strange was then called on. This gentleman is too well known to the State and to the Union as a ready and polished orator, to allow any commendations from us. It is sufficient to say that he was fully equal to his reputation. The following letter in a reply to one from us requesting a condensed sketch of his remarks for publication will exhibit the outlines of the opinions which he delivered.

Wilmington, Nov. 2, 1850.

H. I. Toole—Sir: I should be most happy to oblige you in this or any other matter, but I am entirely unable to do so. The remarks were altogether extemporaneous—suggested by the occurrences of the occasion, and have left no distinct trace on my memory. The toast which I was called upon to respond to, was,—'The Union—under the American Constitution an intestimable blessing; under an arbitrary construction of that constitution an incalculable evil.' This toast may be called the very motto of the democratic party, and it was with much difficulty that I restrained myself from showing how just the sentiment was and how completely it embodied in a few words the whole democratic creed. But I felt that all things considered, that would be scarcely right, and instead of doing that I branched out upon the advantages that the Union had afforded to the States of the confederacy—to all the world and the rest of mankind—and that North Carolina herself had derived less advantage from it than any other civilized portion of the globe. That North Carolina had within her more of the elements of independence than any other State, and more resources to make herself strong and wealthy; that the Union while it had prevented her from elaborating these had yielded her no equivalent in the distribution by the General Government, of wealth and honors; that upon the whole she had less to lose by the dissolution of the Union than any other State; that the southern States, both masters and slaves, might be the happiest under the sun; that the southern slave was certainly among the happiest of earthly beings, and that there was a mutual affection and confidence between the master and his slave seldom to be found elsewhere, and they were always disposed to maintain and comfort one another; that this happy state of things was disturbed by the officious intermeddling of men who knew not what they did, and who as Satan had entered Paradise and destroyed the happiness of its first inhabitants, had marred the happiness which otherwise the southern masters and slaves might both have enjoyed; that it was by no means certain that a dissolution of the Union would relieve us from the curse; that the power of mischief in those who were troubling us arose from their proximity and commercial intercourse with us rather than from our political relations to one another, and that a dissolution of our commercial intercourse with them would probably be a much more effectual remedy than a dissolution of our political relations; that I would recommend the opening of a direct trade with Europe, and our adversaries would be soon brought to their senses, and gladly consent that we might have as many slaves as we pleased.

I would have said much more had I not been unwilling to monopolize the attention of the company. I would have taken the grounds afterwards taken by Col. Anderson that we ought to insist upon the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and if that was nullified or repealed to pronounce at once that the Confederacy was inadequate to the purposes for which it had been formed, and no farther attempt ought to be made to maintain it. I am where I always have been, to maintain the Union under the constitution; but believing that it would soon become the most insufferable system of tyrrany without the restraints of that Constitution, I should be for each State being remitted to her original independence.

I am yours very truly,
RO. STRANGE.

After the applause of Judge Stranges's speech had subsided, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Raleigh, was vociferously called for, and rose. We have not the slightest memorandum of his speech, but it was up to the hub on the subject of Southern Rights and Independence, and was enthusiastically received. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"North Carolina—Our rightful Sovereign. We are citizens of the Union as we are her citizens, and to her we owe the highest homage of our hearts, and the best strength of our arms."

Several other gentlemen also spoke, but we had left, and can therefore give no account of their addresses.

Great credit is due to our host, Mr. Thally, of the Washington House, for preparing so elegant and large an entertainment at such brief notice.

Since the above was in type a friend has handed us the following toasts accompanied by the names of the speakers who responded to them:

The Hon. W. S. Ashe. His watchful care over the interests of his constituents entitles him to our gratitude—his deep devotion to southern rights and southern honor, commands our respect and ensures our hearty support.

Mr. Ashe responded.

The Union. Under the American Constitution an intestimable blessing; under an arbitrary construction of that constitution an incalculable evil.

Judge Strange responded.

The Citizens of the North. Our friends and brethren if they wish: our enemies only, if they will have it so.

D. K. McRae responded.

North Carolina. In May, 1776, she declared her independence of the British Crown; she is ready now to maintain her rights, and defend her honor.

George Davis responded.

The Fugitive Slave Bill. Good faith in the execution of its provisions is indispensable to the preservation of the Union.

Joshua G. Wright responded.

Internal Improvements in North Carolina. Indispensable in the present crisis; may they draw together the hearts of her people, and connect them as with hooks of steel.

G. J. McRee responded.

Col. Anderson spoke afterwards, and we learn from all quarters that his sentiments were as just as his manner was graceful. *Wil. Aurora.*

RALEIGH AND GREENVILLE PLANK ROAD. We learn from the Washington Whig that the money has been subscribed to build the proposed plank road from Raleigh to Greenville. It was first proposed to carry it through Greenville to Washington; but the people of Greenville subscribed $19,000, with the guarantee of as much more if necessary, provided the road should stop at Greenville.

From Raleigh to Greenville is about 75 miles; thence to Washington only about 20 miles. So that both places being on the (Tar) river, there will be, we suppose, steamboat communication daily between Greenville and Washington. The Whig says the river is navigable that far at all seasons of the year, or may be so at a very trifling expense.

We are truly rejoiced that the people of Pitt and Beaufort have resolved to build that important work. We feel confident that it will open to them a new life, and perhaps be only the beginning of their prosperity.

We pray that a like spirit may animate every Court House town and every county in the State.

Fay. Carolinian.

Two carrier pigeons, let loose by Sir John Ross, one of the seekers for Sir John Franklin, have arrived at Ayr, Scotland and made way to their former dovecoat. One bore the mutilated and illegible remains of a letter; it had, apparently been shot at, having lost its legs. It is supposed that they had flown above 2000 miles. Sir John took five such pigeons with him.

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS. The manufacturing interest of Virginia is growing so rapidly that a convention of manufacturers has been called to consult upon the best means of promoting their success.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION—*Rail Road Cars without Dust.* All our readers who have ever travelled on a rail road have experienced the great annoyance and distress, occasioned by the immense quantities of dust which insinuates itself into every crack and crevice in a rail-car, almost choaking the occupants to death, to say nothing of damage done to clothing. This inconvenience was partly remedied by the ponderous sprinklers which have been adopted on some of our roads, but we have now to announce a new invention, so simple that we only wonder no one ever found it out before, and so efficient, that the passengers can travel in a rail-car with as much comfort in the dustiest day in July as they can in the frostiest day in January. The invention to which we refer has been made and patented by our ingenious fellow-citizen, Mr. Nelson Goodyear, and may be briefly described as follows:

On the roof of the car a number of ventilators are arranged, so as to allow the air to pass freely into the car when it is in motion. The mouths of these ventilators are covered with a fine wire cloth, through which the air circulates freely, but which effectually stops all cinders and other dirt. In each window of the car is placed a sash of blinds, constructed of plates of glass four inches wide. These blinds are so arranged that they are all moved by a connecting rod, in the same manner as ordinary window slats are opened or shut. The air, coming through the ventilators, passes with a gentle current out of the blinds, or "car dusters," as they are called, the outward current thus formed, effectually preventing a particle of dust into the car, and the outside current, formed by the motion of the car, carrying the dust to the rear. This is the whole operation.

The advantages afforded by the use of his invention are manifold, though we can mention but a few of them here. In the first place, it disposes of the dust, a most intolerable nuisance to rail road cars; secondly, the frames being permanent, it prevents the passengers from putting their heads and arms out of the windows, thus lessening the chances of accident; third, the sash being filled with plates of glass, the view is not at all obstructed; fourth the blinds are shut or opened by means of the connecting rod; fifth, there is a great saving of expenses to the rail road corporations, as it does away with the necessity for the ponderous sprinkling machines; sixth, independent of repelling the dust, it is a delightful mode of ventilating the cars; seventh, the dusters, by stifling the noise caused by the motion of the cars, render conversation much easier and more agreeable than at present.

Mr. Goodyear has attached these dusters to one of the Hudson river rail road cars, in which we took a trip to Peekskill yesterday, and which astonished us at the difference they caused in the comfort of the passengers. We are convinced that, as soon as the invention becomes generally known, it will be considered indispensable on all our rail roads. Such, also, we learn, is the opinion of many practical men, and all others who have witnessed the working of the dusters. Mr. Goodyear, we learn, has taken measures to secure patents here and in Europe, and we hope he may reap a rich reward for his ingenuity.

New York Express.

BARNUM AND JOICE HETH. We have always considered our fellow citizen of the Museum a man of decided genius; and now that he has placed us under obligations we shall never forget, we feel inclined to jot down, now and then, an instance of his claim to that title.

It is but a few years since, that Joice Heth departed this life, full of years and honors, and went to joint the innumerable throng of servants that waited upon the illustrious Father of our country. Poor Joice, who was said to be some one hundred and thirty years old, was a smoke dried wench of some seventy years, found by a travelling Yankee in a hut in the interior of Virginia, as guiltless of all knowledge of Washington, as she was of her own wonderful age and power of coining money. She would have gradually dried up into a mummy, had not the lynx-eyed Yankee come across her whilst selling his tins. After much pursuasion, a few dollars and more whiskey, she agreed to be lifted into a sedan-bed, and mounted on an easy waggon, was carried off, to make the grand tour. She looked for all the world like a large monkey. At seventy years rheumatism and tobacco had abstracted all her juices, and left her to appearance as near a hundred and fifty as any other age. No sooner had she arrived, than Barnum seized upon her, and rigged her up for a show.

The scene was inimitable. Lying on a bed-stead, nicely trapped out with dimity and fine blankets, and placed in the middle of a large saloon for convenience of access and air, she was plied with small and comforting drinks and a pipe, whilst a well-smoked and antidiluvian bill of sale from one of the Custis family, duly certified by Dicky Riker, was hung upon the wall.

She was usually remarkably, tractable, having received her religious education from a shrewd lawyer out of briefs at the time of her advent, and perfectly cognizant of the power of whiskey and tobacco in producing compliance with the wishes of a legal adviser. She always uttered her pious exclamations in an ejaculatory manner, repeating a few short phrases, always the same, in a very edifying way, and reserving all answers to any general questions, unless the words whiskey or tobacco fell upon her ear, when she would generally give an expressive grunt of assent.

One day, however, a Yankee friend, who was cognizant of the whole scheme, observing her with a little less steam on than was desirable to keep her in training, asked her in presence of her keeper, if she remembered Massa George, meaning her alleged illustrious owner. A ray of anger shot from the old woman's hitherto closed eyes, as she replied. "No! debil take 'em all; don't know notin bout him! Dey make me say dat all the time: gimme drink!" The ladies stared, and Joice speedily got her drink, with a soothing reproof for her impiety.

But the funiest part of the business was when the old wench died. Instead of finishing the process of embalming so happily begun by the whiskey and tobacco, and steeping her in a solution of corrosive muriate, and hanging her up alongside of her mermaid, in a corner of the Museum to dry, where she would have been a permanent investment till the day of judgment, she was given up to the philosophers for a post mortem.

The Magnus Apollo of surgery at that time, went to the museum, duly heralded in the papers, with all his students, and what other verdant gentleman he could collect, and held a great pow wow over the old wench. We did not enjoy the honor of being present, but were informed that "the coronary and femoral arteries were ossified," and fully established her great age. Indeed, her anatomy would have given her a clean ticket for any period less than 200 years. What a spectacle it must have been! We are a great people, and there is but one Barnum. *Scalpel.*

REPUBLICANISM AND ABOLITIONISM. The Republicans of the North, it is a well known fact, are not so nearly identified with, and allied to, the Abolitionists of the North, as are the Federalists. As a body, and as a party, they oppose the wicked and nefarious designs of the abolitionists of the North, affording them no "aid and comfort" by word, deed or act, as do the Federalists of the North:—(we mean as a body or as a party.)

We are proud to see that the Republicans of the South as a body and as a party—from the highest to the humblest member, are sound upon the Slavery question—opposed to every effort on the part of the Abolitionists to meddle with the rights of the South. In them there is "no variableness or shadow of changing." Firm—they are willing to 'face the music,' and let the North know *at once*, what she may depend on. The Union, though dear to them, and cherished by them, has no charms when stripped of everything that is lovely. The republicans, as a body and as a party, do not rejoice at the passage of the late *peace measures* of Congress—in them the North gained all she asked for—the South gained nothing. The Fugitive Slave Bill was a small bait thrown out to catch minnows. The Constitution protected us in the right of property, and we had the right to go and claim a Fugitive Slave under the Constitution wherever we might find him. We have but little more now.

Republicans of the South! stand united as you are, and present one bold front and you will put down Abolitionism in spite of the efforts of the Federalists of the North to keep it up—together with the aid of their Southern allies—the Feds. Fear not the frowns of Federalists at home or abroad. Be the true friends of the South—ever ready to protect your property against Northern aggressions. It is mainly to the Republican party that the South can look with confidence. Let not that confidence be shaken.

Halifax Republican.

REJECTION OF HORACE MANN. The Whig Convention for the eighth Congressional District met at Dedham, Mass., on Thursday, and nominated as their candidate for Congress, Samuel H. Walley, Esq., a partizan of Mr. Webster's, thereby superseding the claims of the Hon. Horace Mann, the present representative from that district. The Convention issued an address and adopted a series of resolutions on the occasion. Some of the reasons assigned why Mr. Welley is preferred to Mr. Mann, are striking, and claim consideration.

On the question of slavery, the address proceeds gravely to state that Mr. Mann "can represent our wishes and feelings as well as another, so far as a vote goes; but as we do not believe there is a Whig in this district who is not earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery, it would be difficult to select a person who would not represent us in that matter—so far as voting goes quite as well as Mr. Mann."

The address goes on to state that Mr. Mann "stands out as a confessed abolitionist, whose speeches and writings have made him obnoxious to the whole South." It then assigns the following conclusive reasons why the present incumbent should be thrown overboard.

"As a matter of policy, and to gain our own ends, which is the wisest course? We wish to repeal, or at least so to modify the Fugitive Slave Law as to insert in it the right of trial by jury; and without meaning the slighest disrespect to our Representative, we say that his advocacy of such a measure would not influence a vote in favor of it, while it would serve to inflame Southern minds, and produce a more bitter and determined opposition; and it is easy to conceive that the same course, pursued in a spirit of conciliation, by one who has not rendered himself thus obnoxious, may be attended with a very different result."

So much for the address. But a series of resolutions were reported by a committee and unanimously adopted by the Convention. One of them extols President Fillmore for permitting "the passage of a law *which in many of its provisions, is repugnant to his own feeling* because, he could prevent it only by that arbitrary exercise of the veto power which in other cases we have so often and so justly condemned." Another denounces the fugitive slave law, "as unjust and cruel as it now stands, and therefore highly obnoxious to the people of the free States; we trust that it will be speedily so amended as to secure to all persons arrested under it the right of trial by jury." But while it remains a law on the Statute book, they say they have no right to offer forcible opposition to it.

But the following resolution, so highly complimentary to the Southern Whig party, is worthy of special attention. We copy it entire:

Resolved, That we most cordially agree with those National Whigs of the South who believe slavery to be a double curse—a curse, equally to the freeman and to the slave; that we remember with pride and pleasure, their hearty co-operation with us in our earnest endeavors to prevent the extension of this great evil, by resisting the annexation of Texas; that we hope to see the time when their own fair land shall be relieved from this incubus upon its prosperity, and that—to that end—we shall ever be ready to follow where they will lead.

We were not aware before that the whig party of the South believed slavery to be a "double curse," and if such be their conviction, they must feel under peculiar obligations to their Northern allies in standing "ever ready to follow where they will lead," when they commence the great work of amelioration in relieving their "own fair land of this double curse."

Such are the precious confessions of the National Whig or Webster party in Massachusetts. What is the difference in fact between the doctrines they avow and the principles as professed by Horace Mann? The only difference that we can perceive is, that Mr. Mann is a "confessed abolitionist," and the National Whig party, from motives of policy while they hypocritically deny the name, act upon the same principles.

But notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. Mann by the Convention, it is said he will be ultimately elected. Half of the Whigs will go for him at any rate, nominated or not nominated. *Norfolk Argus.*

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

Great Row on Mormon Island—Strang, the Prophet, in Imprisonment—Nauvoo in Commotion.

MACKINAC, Oct. 26, 1850. We had occasion on account of the wind to run into Beaver Harbor, where is situated the city of Nauvoo. On going ashore, I learned that a great row had taken place, and that Adams the prophet's or king's adviser, had to flee for his life. Adams had a warrant issued, and James E. Strang, the prophet, was arrested. Several have to guard their dwellings with muskets, for fear the prophet and his subjects will come on them in the night and slay them, as he threatened to do so in the church about two weeks ago. "Any one," said he "who dares to disoby my laws, shall leave the Island without a boat, or be a head shorter if he stays." His laws, he says, are given to him by God, and that they are supreme; that the laws of the U. States are of no account if they conflict with his "higher law."

He practises upon these principles, and takes from the "Gentiles," as he calls all such who do not acknowledge his faith, whatever his wants may demand. A few nights since his party entered a Gentile store and took away fourteen barrels of pork, and Mr. Gentile could not help himself. Another Gentile had his property burned, owing to the violation of the "higher law," but the prophet told him this event had been revealed to him, and he knew the judgment of the Lord was to come upon him. It appears the difficulty arose from a revelation to Strang, that a certain woman was to be his spirtual wife; but the consent of all parties could not be obtained, and consequently this "anointed of the Lord" waxed wroth.

Adams left, taking with him the theatrical curtains and fixtures from the church, and went to Mackinac, where he is going to play "tragedy."

MACKINAC, Oct. 27.

Great excitement here this morning. Strang has been brought here under arrest, and is to be tried at half past 10 o'clock.

P. S. Trial just over. Strang sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail. A rescue by the Mormons will be attempted—no use.

DIRECT TRADE. It is a matter of great surprise to us that, considering the many arguments which have been directed to this subject, so little action has taken place. Is it not remarkable that a country producing a staple for which there is always a demand; which invariably commands a good price, should make a half way house to market, and pay agents there, one-sixth of the value of that produce, and one-sixth of the value of the commodities received in exchange; when it is in its power to cut off those expenses merely by speaking the word? This is the true condition of the South. Charleston had once the importing trade. Why should she not have it now? No irrevocable laws of commerce have forced it from her; but the mere fact of capital being largely invested in shipping and other mercantile affairs in New York. It is true, it takes some time to withdraw the money invested in stocks and planting, and drive it to a new channel. But this must be done if the people of the South would not continue their commercial vassalage to Northern cities. The leading error of our capitalists is, that they have placed too much money in planting and stocks, and too little in shipping and the other incidents of commerce. It is our intention to continue our articles on this subject with the view of rousing public attention to the facts which bear upon it.

Charleston News.

STREET ASSAULT. A highly censurable attack was made on James G. Bennet, Esq., editor of the Herald, this morning. He was walking in Broadway about 10 o'clock, accompanied by his wife, when he was attacked by John Graham Esq., with a cowhide. Mrs. Bennet immediately fainted away and fell to the pavement, but was taken to a store by some of the occupants. A captain of the police interfered, but was felled to the ground by a blow frm Mike Walsh.

Several other persons became involved, and in the conflict which ensued, Mr. Bennet and his antagonist were thrown to the ground, and a violent strife for the mastery took place. A reinforcement of the police soon arrived, when hostilities were terminated. Both the combatants were roughly handled. The outrage is rendered ferocious, by the fact that Mrs. Bennet was with her husband when it was made. This occurrence took place about 10 o'clock, in Broadway, near White street.

Mr. Graham was the defeated candidate for District Attorney at the late election, and the attacks published in the Herald, since his nomination for that office, probably provoked the assault.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

It is now pretty well settled that Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate, has been elected Governor of New York. The Congressional delegation is about equally divided; but the Whigs have carried the Legislature, thus securing a Whig Senator in place of Mr. Dickinson.

The election of Washington Hunt is a triumph of Sewardism, and will have a tendency to increase rather than diminish the torrent of anti-slavery agitation. He was supported by both wings of the party, but it was clear, during the whole contest, that he was the peculiar favorite of Greely and the Sewardites. In his letter accepting the nomination of the Syracuse Convention he said:

"In surveying the measures of Congress connected with the slavery question, we should rejoice in the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. I hail this as a great measure of patriotism and humanity. It removes from the capital a traffic which shocked the sentiments of the people, and brought reproach upon our national character.

I should be wanting in candor if I omitted to say that I deplore the passage of the Fugitive slave law, in its present form. Recognising to the fullest extent the constitutional obligation which it is intended to enforce, I regret, the features of this bill, which are calculated, not to arrest agitation, but to make it more intense and universal. It could not have been well considered and needs essential modifications. The summary operation of its provisions conflicts with all our notions of personal right and security, derived from the common law, and recognized by every free constitution."

In the election of Mr. Hunt New York has, therefore, spoken out against the Fugitive Slave Law. He "deplores" its passage, and denounces it as in "conflict with all" his "notions of personal right and security, derived from the common law, and recognized by every free constitution." Thus it is that the Empire State puts her negative upon the only law of the series of "Compromise measures" adopted at the late session, which was designed for Southern benefit; and we have no doubt that most if not all her members of Congress will vote for its essential modification or repeal. The Union Meeting in the City perhaps effected some good for justice and the Constitution; but even there, after all the expressions which were indulged in against fanaticism and Sewardism, Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate, only obtained some thousand majority.

Mr. Brooks, of the Express, who has recently taken strong grounds in his paper for the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, has, it is true, been re-elected; but he did not vote on the Fugitive Slave bill, and he distinctly declared in an Editorial, pending the election, that he could not have voted for it if he had been in his seat. Like the President, and a good many others at the North, he *talks* very well; but when the time for decided *action* is required he is generally among the missing.

The following are the Resolutions on the Slavery question, adopted by the Democratic Convention of New York which nominated Mr. Seymour for Governor:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of New York are proud to avow their fraternity with and devotion to the great principles of the Democratic Party of the Union, as declared by the National Democratic Conventions held at Baltimore in 1840, 1844, and 1848; and they look forward in hope and confidence to the complete triumph of that party in 1852.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the people of these States.

Resolved, That devoted to the principles and form of our confederation, ever mindful of the blessings it has secured to ourselves and to mankind, and regarding the citizens of all sections of our country as members of a common brotherhood, we cherish the Union of the States as the ark of our political covenant; and that we deprecate all sectional agitations, at the North or South, calculated to impair its sacred obligations, or to threaten its prosperity."

The election of Mr. Seymour, under all these circumstances, was decidedly preferred by the South; and his defeat must contribute in no small degree, to weaken still more that feeling of faith in Southern bosoms in the good or just intentions of the Northern people. Upon the whole, we consider the result in New York as against the South, and as calculated to increase agitation and imperil the Union still further and deeper. "This fanaticism," in the prophetic language of Mr. Calhoun, "*will go to its end.*" What will that end be?

It is evident, also, that the Democrats were not united as they should have been in this election. The vote is considerably behind, and it falls off most in the "Barnburning" Districts. This shows that these men—the "Barnburners"—are not to be relied upon under any circumstances. Many of them pretended to be satisfied with the nominations and cordial in their support of them, while at the same time they were leagued with the enemy and playing into the hands of Seward.

If the Southern people expect the Fugitive Slave Slave Law to stand, and if they are determined, as we know they are, to insist for the future upon all their rights, they must unite to a man in compelling Northern politicians to disregard party until justice is done them. Some of *our* politicians are talking of "conservatism" and of "Union parties." They forget or overlook the fact that those are the best Union men here who insist upon their rights, and that a love of the Union must first be revived and cultivated *among the Northern people. They* are the people to stand by the Union now, and to be "conservative" in their purposes and views. Will they do it? The recent elections, we are pained to say, do not furnish any satisfactory evidence that they will; but time, which tries all things, must determine.

THE "COUNTRY YEAR-BOOK." Our thanks are due to Mr. Turner for a handsome copy of "The Country Year-Book; or the field, the forest, and the fireside, by William Howitt." We have read this work with much pleasure. Mr. Howitt paints with Nature's own pencil; but aside from his fine descriptive powers, as exhibited in this book, there is an elevation of tone and sentiment about it, which should commend it to all seekers after purity and excellence in literature. The work may be obtained at Mr. Turner's Bookstore.

DEATH OF MR. MEREDITH. The Rev. Thomas Meredith, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, expired at his residence near this City, on Wednesday evening last. He had been in bad health for some months past. The deceased was a superior writer, and an able and useful Minister of the Gospel. His death will be deeply lamented by a large circle of attached frends.

THANKSGIVING DAY. Thursday last was duly observed in this City, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. Business was suspended in all portions of the City, and religious services were performed in the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches. We presume the day was similarly observed throughout the State generally.

MESSRS. VENABLE AND MILLER.

Mr. Venable, the Representative in Congress from the Orange District, has signalized himself by his bold and able advocacy of Southern rights, and has won for himself not only the confidence of his constituents, but a reputation throughout the country of which any man might well be proud. No man has shown himself a better friend of the Constitution and the Union than he has, while at the same time he has been among the foremost of those gallant spirits of the Senate and House, who have contended so firmly, so constantly, and so eloquently, from the first, for the interests of their section and the equal rights of the States. Time and again, as the timid gave back and temporizers quailed, has his clarion voice been heard sounding above the din and tumult of opposing factions, pleading for the Union *as it ought to be*, and for the Constitution as our fathers made it; and though at one time it was considered by even some of his best friends, that he was too far in front and too determined in maintaining his positions, yet time has shown that *they* were in error and that he was right. When, fourteen months ago, he took the ground that the best course which could then be adopted by the South, was to cut off all intercourse with the North and thus reach the feelings of our assailants through their *pocket-nerves*, how was he denounced by Whig orators and Whig presses as an "agitator"—as a fomenter of discord and strife, and as almost a "traitor" to the Union of the States! And yet now we find these same orators and presses, with few exceptions, on *his* ground, advising the very course which they so bitterly condemned in him! This is a compliment to his sagacity which is the more valuable, because of the source from which it comes and the manner in which it has been paid; and it may be that a sense of these facts operates, in no small degree, in keeping alive among these orators and presses those feelings of hostility towards him which were engendered at the period mentioned. They dislike him because his sagacity baffles them; and they denounce him because they stand rebuked before the people by his boldness, energy, and constancy.

We learn that Mr. Venable addressed a portion of his constituents at Oxford, during the late Term of Granville County Court; and that he was replied to by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City. We learn also, from the Register, that a Committee of eighteen—citizens of Granville—have asked Mr. Miller for a copy of his Speech, and he has promised to furnish it. The Correspondence on the subject has been published in the Register. These gentlemen tell Mr. Miller that they "feel a deep and abiding interest in the preservation of our glorious Union," and are "anxious that no effort shall be spared to quell the turbulent elements of political discord, and suppress ultraism and fanaticism, and to produce in the South a firm, decided, and unflinching adherence to the Compromise Acts"; and Mr. Miller, in his reply, says he is for those Acts, and that he shall "always' feel proud to be an humble co-laborer with them and other patriotic men, no matter to what party they belong, in the cause of our glorious Union and its Constitution."

Mr. Miller then, and these gentlemen who agree with him, are the *peculiar* friends of the Union; and Mr. Venable is "ultra" and "fanatical," and his course is hostile to the Union. This is the plain English of the whole matter. Now, we recognize the right of no man or set of men to set themselves up as better friends of the Constitution than those who, like Mr. Venable, have struggled to preserve it from violation and destruction; and who, failing in this, would turn from its wreck and from the foul traitors who have trampled it down, to the adoption of new plans for future security. "Ultraists" are men, according to our understanding of the term, who make extreme demands. Has Mr. Venable done this? Has he, at any time, asked *more* than the South was entitled to, or than the Constitution gave her? Is he to be confronted by Whig champions and denounced because of his devotion to the Constitution and the rights of his constituents?

But what a time did these gentlemen and their orator select for their glorification over these "Compromise Acts"! At the very moment when the only measure in the whole series calculated to benefit the South, was disregarded, reviled, and openly disobeyed in Boston and throughout most of the New England States—at *this* moment, when citizens of slave-holding States who had gone North for the purpose of availing themselves of the provisions of this law, and of thus exercising their plain Constitutional rights, are hunted like felons and driven back with insult and injury—at *this* moment, do these gentlemen come forward to "produce" in Southern minds a "decided adherance" to this so-called Compromise—to assail those who thought it their duty to oppose it—and to laud the authors of this plan of "peace"! We hear no denunciations of the fanatics—no manly declaration that they must cease their assaults upon us, and that the leading politicians of the free States must *make* them do it, as the price of continued union; but a lecture is read, in the shape of an epistle to the orator, on "ultraism and fanaticism"—and no one can tell, either from the language or tone of the epistle, whether this lecture is intended for Northern or Southern men. It is proper that these gentlemen and their orator should be reminded that *they* are not the only friends of the Constitution and the Union in North Carolina; and that, if they would preserve this Union and shield this Constitution from palpable violation, they must cease their attacks on such champions of both as Mr. Venable, and unite as one man, without respect to party divisions or distinctions, in arresting the tide of fanaticism which their boasted measures of "Compromise" *have not as yet checked*, and which threatens, unless encountered boldly and at once, to oversweep and overwhelm us all. This is no time for disputes among ourselves, or for the achievement of oratorical triumphs by one Southern man over another. Let us reserve our ammunition and the fire of our flints for the common foe. Instead of disparaging Mr. Venable's efforts, and endeavoring to embarrass and hamper him, let these gentlemen, as true-hearted Southern patriots, cheer him by their approbation when he speaks, and bid him God speed in his noble work. If he is zealous and ardent, let them remember that it is *for them* he is laboring; and that if, in their opinion, he errs from too much zeal, he errs on the side of right and his country. Better be too ardent in a good cause, than reluctant to face wrong, or cold in defence of justice.

The Register exults over the supposed "discomfiture" of Mr. Venable on this occasion—calls him, with an elegance peculiar to that paper, "Father Abram"—pronounces him a "reckless agitator"—says that "Miller upon Saunders was but a circumstance to Miller upon Venable"—and winds up by expressing its admiration, for the hundredth time, of Mr Miller's "splendid powers of effective oratory." In all this two objects are particularly prominent. One is, the advancement of party by the prostration of Mr. Venable; and the other is, a desire to make a "great man" of Mr. Miller. There is a dearth of "great men" in Whigdom at present. It is important that some one should be cried up to the proper dimensions, in order that the places of such men as Messrs Graham and Badger may be supplied—some one to whom disposed or assembled Whigdom may look as to an oracle, and whose words, when "a crisis" can be manufactured, are to be taken as the emanations of "the law and the prophets." Hence these extravagant laudations of Mr. Miller whenever he opens his mouth; and hence these stereotyped phrases about "splendid powers," "thrilling appeals," and "sky-sweeping declamation," whenever, in the course of events, or in response to a call, that gentleman addresses the people, whether in Johnston, Franklin, Granville or Wake. Now the Register and the "wise men" of Whigdom for whom it speaks, might have all this their own way, so far as we are concerned, if they could bring themselves to do simple justice to their adversaries at the same time; but when they add to these absurd compliments ridicule for such statesmen as Mr. Venable, and abuse of their opponents, it becomes our duty to throw back the curtain and exhibit things as they are. Mr. Miller is a hard student, and a man of respectable talents. He is a plain, narrative, effective speaker; but to say that he possesses "splendid powers" as an orator, is to render him ridiculous. He is endowed with a slow but improvable intellect; and time and study have added, as they will continue to add, to his mental stock. The Register says he is a "splendid" orator; but he neither thrills like Prentiss—nor dazzles like Clay—nor thunders in strong logic like Webster—nor rolls, like Cass, a rich stream of wisdom and eloquence on listening assemblages. These *are* "splendid" orators. Will the Register insist on comparing Mr. Miller with such standards? How unkind! The Register must give the gentleman time, if it expects to make a "great man" out of him, or even to place him in Mr. Graham's or Mr. Badger's shoes.

But we have no wish to dwell upon these points. As a friend of Mr. Venable, we are satisfied that he was neither met or overmatched on this occasion. He stands in need of no extravagant eulogies or high sounding commendations. His attainments are well known, and speak for themselves; and his reputation is not likely to be injured by any course which the Whig leaders or the Raleigh Register may see proper to adopt towards him.

PUBLIC ADVERTISING, PRINTING, &c.

We copy the following remarks, on the subject of advertising lands for sale for taxes and property under execution, from the last Lincoln Courier:

"We have received a copy of a Memorial to the next Legislature, requesting an alteration of the law requiring property sold under an execution for taxes, to be published in the Raleigh papers, and also suggesting the passage of an act requiring all property sold under execution, when over the value of thirty dollars, to be advertised in some paper printed in or near the County where such property is to be sold. When the law first referred to was passed, there were but few papers in the State—those of Raleigh having the most general circulation. Since that time, presses are being established in every neighborhood; and propetry can certainly be advertised to better advantage in the home papers, where such can be seen by the many who read their County, and who do not take perhaps either it or the Raleigh papers.

We have a goodly number of signatures to the memorial, which meets with the most decided approbation of all to whom it has been presented. We have no doubt of the passage of such a law, but shall fill up our sheet within the proper time, and forward it to our legislators."

We concur with the Courier and the Press of the State generally, that the law ought to be altered in these respects. The law requiring notices of sales of lands for taxes by Sheriffs, to be published in the "State Gazette, or some other newspaper in the City of Raleigh," was passed in the the year 1796, at a time, as the Courier correctly observes, when there were but few papers published in the State. We see no reason why the law should not be so altered as to authorize the Sheriff to publish in his County paper; and if there be no paper printed in his County, then in some paper which, in his opinion, has the most general circulation in his County.

We approve also of the proposition in relation to advertising property sold under execution by the Sheriffs. This is due both to creditor and debtor, and such a law, we believe, exists in nearly all the States.

We are also of the opinion that the *contract system* which now prevails, in regard to the printing of the Laws and Journals, and for the two Houses during the session, should be abolished. This system has been sufficiently tried. It has worked badly, both for the State and the Printer; and the longer it is continued the more objectionable will it probably become. If the State expects to have its printing neatly and correctly executed, the State must pay at least as fair prices as individuals do. It would be quite easy to frame a law fixing the prices by the *em* and the *token*, and allowing a certain ascertained amount for folding and binding—the paper used in all cases, to weigh so much (say twenty or twenty-two pounds to the ream, single medium,) and the type to be of a certain quality. But we do not propose to dwell upon this latter point at present. We may take it up in some future number, and present our views more at length upon the subject.

The Salisbury Watchman contains some verses—"written in opposition to 'I want a Wife,' by a Bachelor"—which verses were never conceived or composed in that Town. They may have been "*written*"—off either from the printed lines or from memory. The verses are quite pretty. They are from the pen of an English writer. We saw them some eight or ten years ago, circulating in the newspapers.

If the *author* had "written" *in favor* of a Wife, we should not have exposed him; but to write "*in opposition*" to that blessing, and "cabbage" his verses at that, is too bad. Our pen would have made blunders and crooked marks for weeks, if we had hesitated under such circumstances.

MR. DOBBIN'S ADDRESS. We have received and read with much pleasure the "Address delivered before the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina," in June last, by Hon. James C. Dobbin. This Address is chaste in style, and contains excellent thoughts and sentiments. Though prepared necessarily in the midst of pressing business engagements, it fully sustains the author's reputation as a fine writer and a man of letters. We shall publish extracts from it in some future number.

DEATH OF DR. NORCUM. The last Norfolk Argus says: "We regret to learn from a letter received in this place yesterday evening, of the death of Dr. James Norcum, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians in North Carolina. He died at his residence in Edenton on Saturday evening last; and though he had attained to the age of upwards of three score years and ten, still, up to within a few days of his death, he was as active and vigorous in the prosecution of his profession, as at the earliest period of his medical career."

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED. The Victoria Gazette says that the express train on the Utica and Syracuse railroad, with the engine "Lightning" for its motive power, recently made 134 miles in fourteen minutes, and that one day last week the same train came through from Syracuse to Utica, fifty-three miles, including three stops, in one hour and thirty minutes.

SOUTHERN IMPORTATIONS.

We copy to-day, from the Wilmington Commercial, without being requested to do so, and of course without charge, the advertisement of Mr. Alexander McRae, Jr., dealer in China, Glass, and Queen's Ware, and Farming Implements, Wilmington, N. C. We insert the advertisement, with the view of calling attention to it, and because we would encourage, by every means in our power, the course of policy which Mr. McRae has adopted.

Let him be encouraged. He deserves it. We have not the pleasure of his acquaintance personally, but our word for it he is *a man*. Let others follow his example. The Southern people must learn to take care of themselves. Let them cease all commercial intercourse with the North, until they obtain their just rights under the Constitution; and in order to cease this intercourse, we must import our own goods from the markets of the world. *Now is the time.* If we hesiatate or give back now, the day is coming when our efforts will only fasten the chains of oppression and servitude more firmly upon us.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The returns from Illinois, thus far, show a considerable Whig gain.

Walter Malony, the regular Democratic nominee, pledged to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, succeeds long John Wentworth in the Chicago District. In the Fifth District, Mr. Browning, the regular Whig candidate, succeeds Col. W. A. Richardson, Democrat, *who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law.* E. D. Baker, Whig, who dodged on this law, is defeated in the Seventh District by Mr. Campbell, Democrat, and Mr. Yates, Whig, succeeds Mr. Harris, Democrat, in the Eigth District. *Mr. Harris also voted for this law.*

Judging from these returns, Illinois will present an unbroken front in the House of Representatives of the next Congress in favor of the repeal of this law. The two Senators from that State, Messrs. Douglas and Shields, are defending it before the people of that State and denouncing the fanatics in unmeasured terms. We think it probable that the South will not be able to count upon more than four members of the next Congress from Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, who will stand by this law.

Glorious Pennsylvania! Every Democrat we believe, from that State who voted for this law has been re-elected, and some of them by increased majorities. If all the free States were as sound as she is on this question, we should soon have repose, and the Union might endure forever.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The people of Massachusetts voted on Tuesday last for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature. The returns thus far are by no means full.

It appears that there has been no election of Governor by the people. Gov. Briggs, Whig, has thus far fallen off 4,000 votes. The duty of making the choice of a Governor from among the candidates, will devolve upon the Senate; and it is supposed the Democrats will have a majority in that body. So thinks the National Intelligencer. That paper also sets down the House as doubtful.

Mr. Appleton, Whig, is elected to Congress from the 1st District. In the 2d, 3d, and 5th Districts there is no choice. In the 4th District (Palfrey's) Mr. Frothington, Democrat, is said to be elected. In the 7th District Mr. Goodrich, Whig, is elected. In the 9th District Orin Fowler, Whig, is elected; and in the 8th District *Horace Mann, Abolition Whig, is re-elected by 500 majority over all opposition.*

MEMBERS FROM NEW YORK.

The following is a correct list of the successful candidates for Congress at the late election in New York, an equal number of both parties having been elected:

Democrats.—John G. Floyd, Emanuel B. Hart, Abraham P. Stevens, Gilbert Dean, Josiah Sutherland, jr., David L. Seymour, Joseph Russell, Alexander H. Buel, Preston King, Willard Ives, Timothy Jenkins, W. W. Snow, Leander Babcock, Daniel T. Jones, Thomas Y. How, jr., Reubin Robie, William Murray.

Whigs.—Obadiah Bowne, J. H. Hobart Haws, George Briggs, James Brooks, Marius Schoonmaker, John H. Boyd, John Wells, Henry Bennett, H. S. Walbridge, William A. Sackett, A. W. Schermerhorn, Jedediah Hosford, Frederick S. Martin, S. G. Haven, Aug. P. Hascall, Lorenzo Burrows, Jno. L. Schoolcraft.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (Ion) writing under date the 10th instant, says: "Mr. Webster's arrival here (it is thought he will return on the 14th,) has been indicated, as the time when a proclamation will be issued by the President warning all persons to respect the fugitive act, and declaring his purpose to see it faithfully executed. But I do not believe any such proclamation is to be issued at any time, except upon the occurrence of some demonstration of actual force in resistance to the law. But the law is likely to incur more opposition from fraud than from force, and by evasions and subterfuge to become a dead letter. When force shall become necessary to maintain the law, it will be idle to employ it—for the army of Xerxes could not enforce it against the popular sentiment of the North."

ODD FELLOWS' STATISTICS.

The following view of the operations of the Odd Fellows' Association is prepared from the official returns made to the last session of the Grand Lodge of the United States:

Revenue of Subordinate Lodges,	$1,200,396 74
Contributing members,	174,474 00
Number of initiations this year,	30,579 00
Numbers brothers relieved,	23,882 00
Number of widowed families relieved,	2,327 00
Paid for relief of brothers,	345,008 62
Paid to widowed families,	43,301 01
Paid for education of orphans,	7,348 44
Paid for burying the dead,	67,595 90
Whole amount of relief,	462,252 97

The Nashville Convention. The Nashville Convention assembled on Monday last, Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, in the Chair. He made an eloquent address on taking the chair. Many Delegates being hourly expected, the Convention adjourned till 12 o'clock on Tuesday. About fifty members were present.

The Ohio State Constitutional Convention has adopted a section that there shall be no imprisonment for debt in that State, except in cases of fraud. A section was also reported extending the right of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes.

"Long John" Cowhided. It is stated that Mr. Wilson of the Chicago Journal, gave "Long John Wentworth" a bad cowhiding a few days since. John ran into a livery stable. Good! He deserved every lick he received.

It is stated that returns have been received from Texas showing that the people there have accepted the Boundary proposition tendered by the late Congress, by 2,000 majority.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has at length been organized by the election of the Hon. John G. Chapman, Whig, as President.

TWO PICTURES.

We copy the following from one of our Northern exchanges. "Look on this picture, and then on that." Here is the first one:

"The Fugitive Slave Law. At the recent celebration at Ogdensburg, of the opening of the ailway from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, Bishop Perkins gave the following toast:

"Canada Annexation: When they want it."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Perkin's remarks, Mr. T. P. Chandler, the President of the road, rose and said:

Mr. President: I heartily respond to the sentiment with which my friend at the other end of the hall closed his speech, but I arise to offer a word or two on the subjects to which he has alluded. I refer to the annexation of Canada to the United States. Sir, I have heretofore thought that a union of the two countries was desirable, but I think so no longer.—My views have changed since the passage of the Fugitive slave bill by our Congress. In the name of all that is good, in the name of God—(I speak it with reverence)—let there remain one spot on this Northern continent, where the white buzzards of the South cannot satiate their hellish appetites on black victims. Let there be one locality where the thickly woven net of villainies, the Fugitive Slave bill, cannot be spread. [Applause.]

The following is from the Hartford Times, a Democratic paper. It is but just to say that there are some Whig papers in the free States, which speak as strongly as the Times for the Constitution and the South; but these papers, so far as *both* parties are concerned, are "few and far between." The Times says:

"North and South. * * * Ought the North to complain in view of these facts? Is it right for the North to step forward, and declare that this law, based upon one of the plainest provisions of the constitution, shall be repealed, and that it shall be disobeyed till repealed?

Let us seriously ask ourselves what the result of such a course of action will be. The South will certainly not submit to it. *They cannot honorably submit to such an outrage upon their coastitutional rights.* Those persons who declare that this law shall be disobeyed, and that it shall be repealed, go far beyond the position heretofore taken by the abolitionists. They strike at the compromise which led to the adoption of the Constitution. This compromise related to the right to hold slaves as property. The North was opposed to it; the South was in favor of it, and could not enter into the federal compact unless this right was acknowledged. Had it not been acknowledged, the republic could not have been established. The clause demanding that fugitives from service "shall be delivered up" was inserted; and this clause of course acknowledged the right of the master to hold his slave as property.

We may abhor slavery, but we cannot diminish it by dissolving the Union. The wise men who founded the republic knew that slavery would be more rigorous if the republic was not formed; they knew that there must be a compromise on this question, and that it must be adhered to in good faith.

The northern agitators and disunionists now say that this great constittutional compromise *shall* not be repealed, but that *it shall be repealed*; and it only remains for the North to say whether it shall or shall not be adhered to in good faith. If it is, the Union will be saved; if it is not, there is an end to this republic—for the South already feel that the hand of power is upon their necks, and they never will submit to part with the compromises of the constitution. Sooner—far sooner—will they part with those who ought to treat them as equals, but who, as soon as they have obtained the power, take away from them the rights that were conceded at the formation of the constitution.

We never believed that the Wilmot Proviso seriously endangered the permanency of this Union; but we do believe that *the Union* now rests upon this compromise, and that if the free States, in their strength, humble and disgrace the South by taking away the right which is guarantied to them, by repealing the fugitive slave bill, this Union will be dissolved—that the chains of slavery at the South will be made stronger and more lasting, and that over twenty millions of people will be made politically wretched, compared with the blessings they now enjoy. The principles of republicanism over the wide world are involved in this question, and it is more important than all others. The question with the freeman should be as he deposites his vote—"*Is the candidate for or against the Union?*"

We give the Editor of that paper our hand. He is an honest and brave man. But if, as Southern men, we again falter, or offer to compromise, or recede from our just position on this question, Abolitionism will grow with ten-fold vigor, and that Editor and his faithful friends will be silenced and overwhelmed.

The first picture is that of a demon. Chandler is no doubt one of the "higher law" disciples. His doctrines are growing. They have swept Wisconsin, and Michigan, and in all probability, New York. The evil instead of having been diminished, is increasing.

POWER'S STATUE OF CALHOUN.

Power's Statue of Calhoun, recently recovered from the ocean near Fire Island, has been forwarded from New York to Charleston. The statue still remains in the box as originally enclosed, but it has received more injury than was at first reported. The Journal of Commerce thus describes it:

"The figure is of the life size, clothed with the Roman toga and sandals. The right arm points towards a scroll held in the left hand, on which is written the word "Constitution." The left arm was represented by the artist as reposing on a palmetto tree, but unfortunately the arm, as far as the elbow and the hand, with the portion of the scroll it grasped, have been broken off and lost. Much effort was made to secure them, but in vain. The first joint of the thumb only was found in the box. It bears the mark of a heavy blow, and the presumption is that the injury was caused by a fall of the marble upon it with which the vessel was partially laden. Other than this the statue is perfect and stainless. It is indeed a beautiful work of art. The cold stone seems instinct with life."

JOHNSTON ELECTION.

At the election held in Johnston County, on Tuesday last, for a member of the Commons, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Tomlinson, A. J. Leach, Esq. was chosen by the following vote:

A J. Leach, Democrat,	609
Thomas T. Grice, Whig,	460
Leach's majority,	149

Mr. Leach served in the Commons from Johnston at the last session. He will make a useful member.

New Printing Machine. The recent invention of Jedtha A. Wilkinson, of Providence, R. I., of a rotary printing machine different from any other now in use, promises to work a great revolution in printing. The motions of the press are rotary, and the type being placed on cylinders, each print a seperate side of the sheet. The paper is only cut as it comes from the press, being placed on the press for printing in large rolls as it comes from the mills, and as many thousand yards in lenght as may be desired. The paper being taken from the mill, and the necessary degree of dampness, is printed, cut off into sheets, and folded at the rate of 20,000 sheets an hour, requiring one man to place the rolls upon the press and remove the papers as printed, cut, and folded by the machine. Its cost is less than a double cylinder Napier press, and it is said to possess great advantages over any other press in its effect upon the type.

Court News. The New York Post, the acknowledged court journal of that worthy class the runaway slaves, announces the fact that Crafts has been married to his loving spouse, Helen, by the Rev. Mr. Parker, and that the moral pair have started on a honeymoon excursion to Liverpool. This *denoument*, for the present, ends this affair in Boston. How many broken-hearted swains among the abolition friends of Helen are left behind in that goodly city the Post says not; but considering all things, she had a *troop of friends* on short acquaintance! What a Nubian *foness she will be in England!*

Washington Union.

THE "THREE CLASSES."

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has recently written a letter to some of his fellow-citizens, from which we make the following extracts. Speaking of the different classes of Southern men, as divided according to their views upon the Slavery question and Northern encroachments, he says:

"Those who affect to say there is no danger, are of three classes: one cries safety whilst it is looking in the midst of the wreck of its own section for floating materials, to erect therefrom a presidential platform. Whilst the storm is raging they are securing fragments to contribute to those who have thrown their brethren overboard; who think they have escaped well if they can say they belong to the great democratic party—or to the true Whig party.

"There is another class that is willing to compromise with the present, hoping for a better future. This class, whilst it is backed towards the precipice chooses to look from it, to avoid dizziness. By turning their eyes from the danger near them, they have a blind hope that it is not so bad as if they had looked upon it.

"There is a third class that is willing to see the South surrender everything rather than endanger the Union—commonly called the glorious Union. They are willing always to occupy a subordinate and degraded condition under a consolidated Union, rather than make any move that would interfere with their repose in their own generation. They look upon the rights of posterity, something like the Irishman, who said he felt little regard for posterity, as posterity had done nothing for him. These classes make up a strong influence."

A writer in the last Raleigh Star, who styles himself "A Tax Payer," belongs to the "third class." He deplores and denounces the bad faith of the free States, and advises Southern men to suspend commercial intercourse with them until they learn to "respect our rights and property"; but at the same time he says he "still goes for the Union *at every hazard.*" We commend the last paragraph in the above extract to the particular attention of this writer. Let him look at it, and ponder upon it. What would we have been, if our ancestors had never struck for independence, but had sunk down, without resistance, under the galling yoke? *They* had to fight through; *we*, by taking a firm stand now, may not only avoid bloodshed but restore and purify the Union. We have no hard words for "A Tax Payer." He is a fellow-citizen and a Southern man, and the day may be coming when North Carolina will need the efforts of *all* her sons. We appeal not to his passions, but to his reason. Let him think of it.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date 6th November, says:

"There has been rumors here since Friday last, of military orders and movements of troops to Boston, with a view to enable the military commandant at Boston, to aid the Marshal, if necessary, in the execution of the Fugitive Law. On Monday, the rumors had assumed the form of a distinct statement, that certain battalions in Florida had been ordered to Boston. The Secretary of War, Gen. Scott, and the President, *were much annoyed at the promulgation of the movement, because it might affect, injuriously, the elections in New York, Michigan, and New Jersey, that were to occur on the 5th.* A clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, who had mentioned the order of troops from Florida to Boston, was dismissed by Mr. Conrad. The orders were countermanded and contradicted, and explained away. More trepidation was manifested than there was occasion for. Had all the rumors been true, they would have amounted to nothing. The movement of a few companies of troops would not have affected the subject one way or another.

It is now said, and believed, that soon after the elections, the President will give to the country, in the form of a Proclamation, his views and intentions in regard to the execution of the Fugitive Act. He will not, probably go beyond the measure of absolute necessity, and will make no military preparations in advance of the occurrence of any serious resistance to the law."

The law of the land is disregarded, contemned, and disobeyed; but the President, whose duty it is to enforce the law, says "wait till after the elections"! Did he wait in the case of Texas? No—but perhaps there were no elections pending about that time. How long will Southern Whigs permit party influences to bind them down? Why do they not demand the execution of this law at the hands of the President? "Wait till after the elections!" Is that to be the rule hereafter?

Mississippi. The honorable Jefferson Davis addressed some six hundred of the citizens of Vicksburg, on Wednesday last. He vindicated his position in the Senate ably and satisfactorily, and presented some of the pretended friends of the Union in rather an unenviable light. This address does not end the labors of Mr. Davis. He is resolved to correct unfounded prejudices which have taken root in portions of Mississippi, and explain satisfactorily to the people the *true* relation which the North and South bear to each other.

It is manifest that such a course is necessary. There is a concerted and wicked effort making to disparage and reflect upon many of our public men, whose every energy at the last session of Congress, was directed to the preservation of Southern rights and interests. It is now high time in the recess of Congress, that gentlemen thus abused, *the true patriots of the land*, who are moved by an ardent attachment to the Constitution as *it is*, and not as *it would be made*, should enliighten the people who have been led into error and deceived upon matters touching directly the integrity of the States.

Senator Davis will visit several of the most populous and enlightened counties in Mississippi, with a view of correcting misrepresentations calculated to do much mischief. *La. Courier.*

Much excitement was produced in Columbus Ga. by the arrival of Messrs Toombs and Stephens. At night Mr. Toombs was hung in effigy—by the "boys," says the Columbus Times. At daylight, however, it was promptly cut down. A young man in the crowd told Mr. Toombs that he was a "d—— liar," while Mr. T. was making some statement in relation to the young man's father. Out of this grew a blow or two, the drawing of one or two pistols, and the baring of several blades. "From the excited state of feeling," the Columbus Times deems it "fortunate that we have not some serious accident to report."

These scenes are deeply to be regretted. At the present moment, Southern men, instead of fiercely wrangling together, should rally like brothers around a safe and practicable platform, prepared to defend the South against the Northern fanatics, the common enemy. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The Legislature of North Carolina meets on Monday next. The Boys (Messrs. Pope and Clanton,) will be there, in due time. They were elected as Independent candidates—independent of caucus dictation—caucus nominations Federalism and Aristocracy.

They are free men—unbribed, unbought and uncorrupted; and will represent faithfully the wishes of their constituents. We are proud of them. They go to the Legislature fresh from their Constituents. They know their wants—what they are for, and what they are against. And when they return, each constituent will be ready to exclaim to each of their Members of whom they are proud, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." *Halifax Republican.*

A good story is told of a preacher in one of the small towns of New Hampshire. A Sunday or two ago, the preacher began his morning prayer with an invocation of mercy upon our national councils. After remembering the departed spirit of the late President, he commenced on the Cabinet, exclaiming fervently, "*and O Lord, try to bless Daniel Webster!*"

Robert Pierpont has been chosen by the Legislature of Vermont Judge of the first judicial court by a vote of 156 to 77. For the second, third, and fourth circuits, Jacob Collamer, Milo L. Bennett, and Luke P. Poland were elected without opposition.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

Washington City, Nov. 15th, 1850.

All but three Counties in New York heard from officially, and the majority for Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor, is 330.

New York, November 15th, 1850.

New York Markets. Sales of 300 bales of Cotton at former prices. Heavy dealers are awaiting the Cambria's news, now fully due. Grain unchanged.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic—Four days later from Europe.

New York, Nov. 12—2, p. m. The Steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult. at 3, p. m., with full freight and fair complement of passengers.

The Markets—Liverpool cotton market, Oct. 30. The quotations of Friday last are supported, viz: fair Orleans, 8¼; fair Uplands and Mobile, 8.

The sales in the last four days have been 24,000 bales, including 8,500 for export and speculation, and those consisted of about equal quantities of American, Brazil, and Surat. The imports are: for the United States, 6,574 bales; East Indes, 1,739.

Breadstuffs. The demand for wheat is moderate, and prices of this day week barely supported.

Flour is held firmer, and in fair request. Full prices have been realized.

Provisions. The stock of old bacon is rapidly drawing to a close—demand good. Bacon, 30s. a 33s.; shoulders, 21s. a 22s; hams, 28s. a 30s.

Lard sells freely, but the market closes firm at 36s 37s 6d. Cheese 38s a 40s.

Coffee. The market is quiet and very firm—public sales of a few odd lots sold, but the principal parcels bought in at a high figure.

The political news without much interest.

Arrival of the Isabel.—News from Havana.—The Southern-Rights Association, &c.

Charleston, South Carolina, Nov. 11. The steamer Isabel. Captain Rollins, arrived here to-day from Havana with late dates. The affairs of the island were quiet, and without any special news in a political point of view.

At Havana sugars have advanced a half rial. The stock is comparatively small. Increased duties are contemplated next year.

There is much excitement in Charleston with regard to the subject of southern rights. All persons in the city are being waited on and solicited to join the Southern-Rights Association. All citizens are putting down their names. A more thorough determination to stand by the rights of the South was never before evinced.

Atlanta, (Ga.) Nov. 4.

Charles A. and George P., sons of Dr. Hamilton, and Col. Linsday Johnston and three sons, of Cass County, had a bloody affray near Adairsville, on Saturday afternoon last. The two Hamiltons were dangerously if not mortally wounded by pistol shots. Jefferson Johnson was also severely wounded. The difficulty originated in political questions of the day. Great excitement prevails.

Fire. On Saturday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the dwelling house, of Henry Nutt, Esq., accidentally took fire, and was entirely consumed. we believe he was insured. No material damage was done to any other building. The furniture was considerably damaged, as were the beauiful shrubbery and flower garden contiguous to the house. Mr. N. was absent at the time. *Wil. Com.*

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.

Deficiency in the supply of Hogs West. The Price Current publishes a statement of the number of hogs assessed in sixty-six counties, which shows a deficiency of 246,000 head, compared with last year.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11. Jenny Lind gives concerts here on the evening of the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., and then proceeds to Baltimore, where she will give several concerts, and proceed to Washington city and the South.

The Pork Trade. Several very large pork-houses have been built at Terre Haute, Ind., during the present summer. The Journal anticipates a heavy business in that place, and says the market will open at $2 75 to $3 00.

Actual Resistance. At Chardon, Ohio, fifty of the most respectable, influential and wealthy citizens, have formed themselves into a military company to resist, by force of arms, the fugitive slave law in that vicinity.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason of the Episcopal Church, Dr. Edmund Burke Haywood to Miss Lucy A., only daughter of Alfred Williams, Esq.

In Perquimans county, recently, by the Rev. T. R. Owen, Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarborough, to Miss Mary Penclope Halsey.

In Lincoln county on the 26th day of Sept. by Esle Rhyne, Esq., Mr. Franklin Houser, to Miss Sarah Lingerfeldt, daughter of J. Lingerfeldt. Also, on the 1st of Nov. by Esle Rhyne, Esq., Mr. Ephraim Elmore, to Miss Eliza Bess. Also, on the 31st ult., by George Coon, Esq., Mr. Absolum Avery to Miss Elizabeth Shuford.

In Halifax County, on Monday last, by the Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Mr. Richard W. Crump, of Memphis, Tenn. to Miss Caroline Rice.

DIED

In Catawba county, on the 29th ult., David Shuford, aged 64 years and 10 months.

On the 27th ult., in Concord, very suddenly, Mr. Jno. Barnhardt, an aged citizen of Cabarrus county.

In Edgecombe, recently, Mr. William Grimes. The deceased was 82 years of age, and his widow, who survives him, is 80. They had lived together about 60 years. *Tar. Press.*

In Warren County, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Leah Arrington, concert of James Arrington. Esq. in the 75th year of her age.

Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

Nov. 11.—A. A. Pattillo. Caswell; Calvin J. Rogers, J. Riddick Jeffreys and Maj. A. G. Banks, Wake; L. Mitchell and Lady, Sidney B. Straywig and Miss Webb, Rolesville; Willis T. Sanders, Johnston; Joseph T. Laley and Lady and John T. Laley, Cumberland, Md.; W. C. Brooks, Falls of Neuse; John D. Powell, Wake Forest; Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, Franklinton; R. S. McCullers and Lady, Johnston; Wm. F. Blackwood, Cumberland; Rev. Malcom C. Conoley, Clinton; W. H. Holleman, J. Mordecai, Henry Mordecai and Chas. Hinton, Wake.

Nov. 12.—Dr. Henry Seawell and Capt. D. B. Griffin, Wake; J. D. Pullen and Lady, Chatham; S. Boyer, Pittsburg Pa.; Wm. H. Holderness, Yanceyville.

Nov. 13. Wilson W. Whitaker, Byron Whitaker and W. H. Holleman, Wake; James N. Patterson, W. G. Norwood, Orange; J. Lucas, Chapel Hill; Dr. Thomas F. Martin, Caswell; Rev. M. C. Conoley and Miss Frances A. Lillers, Clinton.

Nov. 14.—A. J. McDowell, Wake F. College; Alston A. Jones, Chatham; Dr. Young and Lady Wake; Wm. Barr, Rutherford; Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw and C. Collins, Franklin; John D. Powers, New Hanover; L. W. Humphrey, Jacksonville; George S. Stevenson, Newbern.

Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

Nov. 12.—E. H. Evans, Cumberland; J. W Hooker, Pittsborough; W. H. Clarkson, Va.; P. H. Winston, Bertie; C. E. Askew, Franklin; A. Jones, Wake; D. W. Parks, Philadelphia; S. D. Barry, Wilmington.

Nov. 13.—Jones Fuller and Lady, Ala.; Jas. Robinson and A. G. Perry, New York; J. R. Eugland, Va.; Capt. Labeau, Popacatipel.

Nov. 14.—D. D. Underwood, A. Thornton, B. Williams, Sampson; J. R. Thomas, Louisburg; A. M. Noble, New York; Lewis Ogburn, Mexico; L. M. Provost, N. C. R. R.; B. M. Perry, Tenn.; N. D. Beggan, Wadesboro'; W. B. Gulick, Newbern.

Arrivals at Guion's Hotel.

Nov. 12.—W. J. Anderson, Fayetteville; K. Beneezkey, Richmond, Va.; John W. Powell, Robeson; B. Pretsch, New Orleans.

Nov. 13.—Dr. Thos. Smith, S. C.; T. J. Fisher, C. H. Traben, Kentucky; J. B. Somerville, Tenn.; A. A. T. Smith, Fayetteville; J. W. Hensley, Philadelphia; John Taylor, N. C.; Alfred Jones, White Plains.

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington, N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE*, direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,

The Southern Home Manufactory,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, Peace's Block, opposite the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—120Nov.

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK, &C.

HAVING qualified at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd. I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next,

Fifteen Likely Negroes,

Among whom are several good cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

Also, several horses, one large mule, the entire stock of hogs, one yoke of large oxen, likely cows and calves, twenty-five head of sheep, crop of corn, wheat, oats, fodder, &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said deceased resided.

Terms—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, *Ex'x.*

November 14th, 1850. 843—3tw.

Public Sale, and Negroes to Hire.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of December next, I shall sell by Public Vendue, on a credit of Six months, at the late residence of Joel Harris in the County of Franklin, 350 bbls. of corn, 47 stacks of Fodder; 25,000 lbs of Cotton in the seed; a quantity of Shucks and Peas; 16 bbls. New Brandy; the stock of Hogs; Two yokes Oxen & Ox-cart; a large quantity of Tools of various kinds; 1 Cotton Gin; one Wheat Thrasher; two Stills complete; a quantity of cider barrels, and many other articles.

At the same time and place, I will hire for the ensuing year, Forty or Fifty Likely Negroes.

N. B. MASSENBURG, Ex'r.

November 15, 1850. 5—4tw.

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive.

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves.

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Second supply of Cloth, Dress & Frock Coats.

GENTLEMEN if you want a good fitting coat, made in the latest styles, call at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

We are authorized and requested to announce Maj. A. W. MOODY, of Richmond County, as a candidate for the office of Principal Door Keeper to the House of Commons, at the approaching Session.

October 30, 1850. 839—pd.

We are requested to announce Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, as a Candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.

October 28, 1850. 839—pd.

We are requested to announce Mr. ALBERT W. MOORE, Democrat, of Northampton, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons.

Oct. 21, 1850. 836—ts.

We are requested to announce Mr. A. N. BETTS, of Wake County, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.

Oct. 14, 1850. 837—ts.

We are requested to announce Mr. **Patrick McGowan** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Doorkeeper to the Senate of the ensuing Legislature.

November 5, 1850. 2—ts.

We are requested to announce Mr. JOSEPH J. WARD, of Franklin County, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons of North Carolina.

October 2, 1850. 835—ts pd.

We are requested to announce Mr. E. N. PETERSON, of Northampton County, as a Candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina.

October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

PECAN NUTS—A sma'l lot received this day, for sale by SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

New Fall and Winter Goods for 1850.

Fresh Arrivals from the Latest Importations!

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RALEIGH, N. C.

One Door Above the Post Office.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and patrons—to the members of the Legislature—and to strangers visiting the City, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches at his old stand, where he shall be happy to see them and sell them great bargains. The subscriber had deemed it unnecessary recently to advertise his business, as he was so well known throughout the State; but for fear his old friends and customers might be under the impression that he was carried away by the great "tornado" which passed Northwards a few days ago, he has thought it best to inform them that he is still in business and hopes they will give him a call. He would say to his old friends and customers that the liberal patronage he has received since he has been here, has cemented him still more closely to the good old State of North Carolina; and he trusts that their patronage will continue to be bestowed on one who feels he kindly appreciates it; and for his part there shall be nothing lacking to give entire satisfaction. He might say more, but it is sufficient for him to say that he has the feelings of a North Carolinian. He is permanently located here—his interests are here—and here he expects to live and die.

The Subscriber is a friend and well-wisher to all mechanical business in the "Old North State." He thinks it the duty of our people to encourage our own hard-working mechanics, and keep them with us, and not drive them from our borders by encouraging manufacturers at a distance from us. We may wish for good times and State improvements, but we will never see them until we come to depend on our own mechanics, on home manufactures and home industry. When we come to do this then will we see our Cities and Towns flourishing; and our means will not be sent off to the "great City" of New York or Boston for articles that can be made in this State as well as at either of these places, and on as good terms.

The Subscriber has on hand a beautiful assortment of GOODS, selected by himself in person in the Northern Markets, of the latest and most approved styles and patterns. His Goods were purchased this Fall, and are entirely new. They were bought on as good terms as those of any House in this City; and he flatters himself that he can offer as liberal if not better bargains than any other Establishment in this City or in the United States. Call and examine for yourselves. You must be your own judges, and you will find this no mere "puff." The Subscriber considers it unnecessary to say any thing about his skill in cutting or making, as his business is conducted by himself; and he will leave it to those who deal with him to judge of his capacity in this respect. His experience in business is such, and he has been so long before the public, that he will not stoop to commend his own skill and attainments. He leaves it to his friends and customers to judge of his superiority over many who presume to call themselves Tailors, or Cutters, or "Artists"—if you please. His workmen cannot be surpassed by any, North or South, and he invites the public to call and try him before purchasing elsewhere. He pledges his word for good bargains, as he is determined to sell low.

His Stock comprises every article kept in similar Establishments. There is nothing you may call for which you cannot get. Call and try the well-known Establishment, one door North of the Post Office.

The Subscriber's Stock comprises in part Super black French Cloths and Cassimeres—plain and doeskin, of all qualities and prices, and a splendid assortment of fancy Cloth, which for colors and quality cannot be surpassed. Also, a beautiful lot of plain black Satin Vestings, and a superb article of fancy French Silk and Satins for parties, with a choice variety of Fancy Cassimeres for winter wear, and a very large lot of fancy French Cassimeres, which will be disposed of on a very small advance. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles, consisting of lamb's wool, merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers—Dress Shirts, black and white kid, merino, and fancy cassimere Gloves—Half-hose, cotton and merino—black and fancy silk Cravats; all of which are offered at uncommonly low prices. Also, a beautiful lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, *made in my own House*, and which will be disposed of at the most reasonable prices.

Call and examine for yourselves.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The London and Paris Fashions regularly received.

THOS. R. FENTRESS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Apprentices of good moral character. T. R. F.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 5—6t.

☞ The City papers will please copy four times.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1850.

Elizabeth Hyman and others, vs. Simmons Burnett Adm'r. and others—Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Children of Asa Moore, and Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, Children of Wiley Hyman, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said James Burnett, Thomas Burnett, Reddick Hyman, Archibald Hyman, Cullen Moore and wife Abigail, John, William, Jane, and Lova Louisa Moore, Minerva, Marion, William W., George W., and Hugh Hyman, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of January next, and plead answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Lawrence Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in October, A. D., 1850.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Nov. 16, 1850. (Pr adv $5 62½.) 5—6t.

State of North Carolina, Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, Oct. Term 1850.

Patsey Harrell and others *vs.* George W. Hyman, Esq. and others—Petition for settlement.

IT

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,

RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps Dark and Light Prints, Doh'ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN occupies the same premises near the State Capitol, and will prepare himself to accommodate

Some 15 *or* 20 *Members*

of the approaching Legislature, with comfortable board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit, and every exertion will be used to please and give satisfaction to all who may patronize him.

Raleigh, Sept. 27th, 1850. 835—ts.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Director for the ensuing year.

JNO. C. PATRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1850. 8—tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse river, at Watson's Falls; the State reserving the right to construct a lock in said dam.

November 6, 1850. 2—3tpd.

Fine Over Coats.

68, OF THE BEST QUALITY of Blue Black, Brown and Drab Cloths. The prettiest style ever offered in this market,

E. L. HARDING & Co.

October 12th, 1850. 838—

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing Legislature for an act incorporating the Ringgold Guards, of the City of Raleigh.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,

Petersburg, Sept. 19.— 834—

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

DURING the MONTH of OCTOBER, At the

CITADEL OF PRIZES.

$860,000

Sold and paid by those Prize Kings of America,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The long-continued and unbounded success of their House in selling the Grand Capitals, is a matter of astonishment to all our cotemporaries. No wonder, then, that we stand at the head in the estimation of the public. Some charge it to Necromancy—some to one thing, and some to another, but the grand secret is that we attend most rigidly and faithfully to the interests of our Patrons, believing and feeling that the two are blended, and one!

This has been our beacon from the time we started to become dispensers of Prizes, hence the rapid growth of our business, and the great success that has attended the investments of the tens of thousands who have "risked a little to gain much." To try us, is to know us, to know us, is a Fortune.

A $5 or $10 invested in any one of the following Brilliant Schemes, through us, cannot well fail to realize thousands in return. Who will fail to make so trifling an investment!

☞ Remember Pyfer & Co's business and success in selling Prizes is such, that $10 invested with them is safer and surer to realize a handsome Prize, than $100 would be with any other Broker!!

Grand Lotteries for November, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	66 Nos	10 drawn	$5	$16 00
2	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
4	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	40 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
8	20,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
9	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
19	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
20	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
23	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
26	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
30	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

60,000 Dollars!

ALSO

$40,000. $20,000. $11,460.

Class No. L., for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 12th of October, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$60,000
1	do	40,000
1	do	20,000
1	do	11,460
1	do	10,000
15	Prizes of	2,500
25	do	2,000
50	do	1,500
50	do	1,200
100	do	1,000

&c. &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $ Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of	Packages of 25	Wholes	$260 00
Do	do of 25	Halves	130 00
Do	do of 25	Quarters	65 00
Do	do of 25	Eighths	32 50

$40,000.

20,000. 15,000.

50 Prizes of 1,000

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 133 for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 30th, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

1	Prize of	$40,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	15,000
1	do.	8,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	3,842
50	Prizes of	1,000
50	do.	500

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—

Certificates of	Packages of 26	Whole Tickets	130 00
Do.	do. of 26	Half do.	65 00
Do	do. of 26	Quarter do.	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive themost prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY, & Co., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

NOTICE

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to have incorporated Holly Springs Lodge of Ancient York Masons, No. 115 of Wake County,

October 2, 1850. 836—ts.

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-houes necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.

Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

House and Lot in Franklinton

FOR SALE.

IN obedience to a Commission to me directed, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Fall Term, 1850, I shall, on Saturday the 23rd day of November next, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, in the town of Franklinton, the House and Lot owned and occupied by the late Clement Wilkins, Dec'd. The lot contains about Six Acres. The Dwelling House is a large two Story Building, with ten well finished rooms—fire places to each. Attached is a good Kitchen, Negro Houses, Cotton House, Stables, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required of the purchaser.

ISAAC H. DAVIS, Com.

October 30, 1850. 839—2t.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THERE will be sold on the 2nd Monday in December next, at the Court House in Whiteville, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849:

10,000 Acres, the property of John H. White, it being a part of the Big Swamp, lying on both sides of the White Marsh, and on the east side of N. L. Williamson and D. F. Williamson's Survey, $28 25.

1,600 Acres, the property of David Lewis, not given in—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $37 38½.

200 Acres, the property of S. N. Richardson, not given in for 1849—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $3 57.

200 Acres, the property of Jacob Strickland, lying on Long Branch, 67 cts.

90 Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Bull Skin Bay, the property of the heirs of John Goodwin, deceased, $1,95.

21 Acres, property of Needham Merritt, on the South side of Sole's Swamp, 30 cts.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, *Shff.*

Sept. 1850. (Pr. Adv. $6.) 835—td.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for its Taxes the Lands belonging to Robert M. Brickell, Harris Norfleet's heirs, Abram Ricks and M. Fort, Ballard's heirs, William S. Futrell, Jesse Nelson, Exum Nelson's heirs, before the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in December, 1850.

Acres	Owners	Location	Tax
150	Harris Norfleet,	Roanoke River,	$8,32
172	Robert M. Brickell,	"	1,98
11	"	"	32
300	Ballard's heirs,	Poticasi Creek,	8,32
60	William Futrell,	"	1,00
92	Jesse Nelson,		1,52
60	Exum Nelson,		1,32
200	Abram Rix and M. Fort,		6,72

H. SPIVEY, *Shff.*

Sept. 2, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $3) 835—td.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh. Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to make certain amendments in the Charter of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nov. 5, 1850. 840.—3t.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimming

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NOTICE.

To the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, *or of the Indian Wars since* 1790, *or their Widows and Children:*

BY a recent Act of Congress the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the last War with Great Britain, or their Widows or minor heirs; also the surviving Officers and Soldiers of any of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows or minor heirs, and also the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Bounty Lands in quantity from 40 to 160 acres, upon making satisfactory proof of the services rendered.

The undersigned tenders his professional services to those interested, and if he receives a sufficient number of applications he will go to Washington city as soon as the claims are prepared for action there. Where the Certificates of Discharge are in existence there will be less trouble in making out the necessary proofs.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1850. 837—1m.

Young Ladies' Institute.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina, A YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, a Model School, of the highest grade. The success of this system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.

November 1, 1850. 2—5t

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE,* where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh. November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

For the Toilet.

12 Doz. Farina Cologne, Genuine,
24 do American do Assorted,
6 do Lubin's and Bazine's Extract, of every variety —some new kinds, Jenny Lind, &c.,
24 doz. assorted Preparations for the Hair,
Aromatic Vinegar, Depilatory Powder, Lip Salve, Pomade Divine, Eau Lustrale, Bay Rum, Queen o Flower and Rose Oil, Pearl Powder, Circassion Balls Powder Puffs, just received at PESCUD'S

Drug Store,

Raleigh, September 30th, 1850. 835—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 835—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. }
Wilmington, 21st October, 1850. }

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 139—tf.

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Oxford Female College or Institute, to be located in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

October 30, 1850. 839—

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who may wish to obtain copies of the Muster Rolls of one or more Counties of the Militia detached from this State in 1812 and 1814, for the War with Great Britain, can be supplied on reasonable terms, by addressing the subscriber, post paid, at Raleigh.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

October 26, 1850. 839—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to get an act to be passed to form a new County by the name of Wilson out of portions of the Counties of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.

MANY CITIZENS.

September 3, 1850. 834—tf.

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

North Carolina Specially,

And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly:

The Largest Assortment of Goods

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 1.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *Distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or high falutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* overselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

UNION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850. 834—ts.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crossfic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crossfic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 6 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or Stolen, on Saturday last, from the Subscriber, a small leather pocket book, with six folds, red, and fastened with a clasp. It contained four notes—one against A. W. Betts, calling for $230, with some credits—and three against Temperance Betts, for $80 altogether, with credits.

The said A. M. Betts and Temperance Betts are hereby warned against paying said notes to any person or persons, except myself.

ALVIN BETTS.

Wake County, Nov. 7, 1850. 3—3tpd.

Porter

A FURTHER supply of London Brown Stout Pints. Just recieved at the Drug store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, Aug 21st, 1850. 828—

NEW AND CHEAP

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpaca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh,